means for storing positive electrode voltage dose values in memory;

means for determining a predetermined sequence of base states;

means for determining a predetermined sequence of positive electrode voltage doses.

30. The method of claim 28 wherein the reaction time is determined by logic flow charts.

31. The method of claim 28 wherein a predetermined negative electrode voltage level for a predetermined amount of time produces a predetermined reactive gas flow rate and positive electrode voltage dose.

32. The method of claim 28 wherein a first closing of an electric switch produces a first battery discharge and a negative electrode voltage level.

33. The method of claim 28 wherein the operating negative electrode voltage level is determined by direct observation.

34. The method of claim 28 wherein the plurality of positive electrode voltage doses are connected by switches controlled by logic.

**THE CLAIMS ADDENDA END HERE. THE ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE (BELOW) HAS NOT CHANGED FROM THAT PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AND IS INCLUDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORIENTATION.**

ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE

038 The Voltage Dosimeter is a method and apparatus that automatically controls voltage producing sources to deliver varying voltage to reduce the need for constant voltage production and it provides switching ability between devices by maintaining the negative electrode voltage of voltage producing sources in a predetermined range. In the preferred embodiment a maximal reactive gas flow rate produces the first positive electrode voltage dosage of a fuel cell, then positive electrode voltage doses repeatedly sequence at predetermined intervals from smallest to largest until the current negative electrode voltage is in the desired range. Then the reactive gas flow rate and positive electrode voltage dosage are selected. The method continues with the delivery of the selected reactive gas flow rate and positive electrode voltage dose by the voltage producing source so as to maintain the negative electrode voltage in the desired range.